

The Hongkong Chronicle.

No. 2382.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

HEAD OFFICE.....40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK RECEIVES MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
BUYS AND SELLS BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, FORWARDS BILLS FOR
COLLECTION, AND TRANSACTS BANKING AND
AGENCY BUSINESS GENERALLY, ON TERMS TO BE HAD
ON APPLICATION.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 "
3 " 3 "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:
For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-
action of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, or their premises in
Hongkong. Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$250 in one year will not be received. No
Deposits may deposit more than \$2,500
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3½% per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND 4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS } 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—

CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq. S. C. MICHAELSON, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq. J. S. MOSES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq. L. POENNECKER, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Esq. N. A. SURE, Esq.
Hon. B. LAYTON, Esq. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

MANAGER,
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1889. [18]

NOTICE,
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.

JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers, at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.

Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board,
London, says:

"It is the best Disinfectant in use."

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, 19th June, 1889. [19]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

UNTIL further notice Mr. J. W. GANDE
will take charge of our Firm's business in
Hongkong.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1889. [1370]

THE SELAMA TIN MINING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

M. R. WILLIAM HUTTON POTTS has
been appointed SECRETARY to the above
Company.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1889. [1367]

NOTICE.

BY mutual arrangement the interest and
responsibility of LAM WAI SHEANG
in the firm of FOOK MOW, No. 26 Bonham
Strand, ceased on and from the 9th instant. The
Business is now being carried on as usual.

FOOK MOW HONG,
Cotton & Cotton Yarn Merchants,

Hongkong, 10th October, 1889. [1266]

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on at "The
White House," Queen's Road Central,
under the style or title of "GATE & FAIRALL,"
has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

F. S. GATE,
B. FAIRALL

Hongkong, 16th October, 1889. [1289]

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higher motives more elevated than those which actuate the empire which they wish to "reform"? And now that China herself is becoming a Power, she has her hands fully occupied in playing off one set of foreign interests against another, without taking lessons of those who are much more concerned in "exploiting" China, than in teaching her morals. If China is to be reformed, it will not be done by diplomacy.

N. C. Daily News.

(To be continued.)

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY.

Sir John Pope Hennessy, whose retirement from Government service is announced, though by no means stricken in years, has done good service to the State during thirty out of the fifty-five he has lived. A native of Cork, he was educated at Queen's College in that city, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1861, having two years previously been returned to the House of Commons as member for King's County. His election address on that occasion was a noteworthy one, inasmuch as it is recorded to have been the first in which the name of Disraeli was given—a name which afterwards appeared in every electoral address until that statesman's death. In it Mr. Hennessy expressed his "confidence in the Imperial policy of Mr. Disraeli; but as a National Conservative, reserved entire independence to himself in everything relating to Ireland." Mr. Hennessy's return was notable, inasmuch as he was the first Roman Catholic Conservative in Parliament. Whilst in the Commons, his career was one of almost exceptional activity. He carried the Select Committee in opposition to Lord Palmerston's Government for throwing open appointments in the Civil Service of the United Kingdom to public competition, and he was instrumental in bringing about the amendment of that Irish Poor Law, so as to provide for the rearing of pauper children out of the workhouses—a system which is now widely adopted by guardians of the poor, and promises in a short time to become universal throughout the United Kingdom. In acknowledgment of his services on behalf of the Roman Catholic prisoners in procuring the recognition of chaplains of the denomination, he received the thanks of the "Catholic Committee of England" and a similar compliment from the miners of Great Britain for the amendments in the "Mines Regulation Bill," which he secured. He it was who drew the attention of the House to the decline of the population of Ireland, and urged the Government to keep the people at home by amending the Irish Land Laws and reclaiming waste lands. He opposed the Government system of education in Ireland on the ground that the so-called National system was anti-National." He repeatedly pointed out the dangers of the State policy of trying to break down the power of the Catholic Church in Ireland by mixed education, and his unique position as the only Conservative Catholic member gave his words great weight. He voted for Church rates, and expressed himself in favour of the Church of England in England, but supported concurrent endowment in Ireland by which the Irish ecclesiastical property founded before the Reformation, would be restored to the Catholic Church, and some ancient abbeys in Ireland revived. As regards foreign politics Sir John Pope Hennessy also took an active part. He exposed the conduct of the Russians in Poland; moved an address to the Crown to carry out the stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna, in favour of the Poles; criticised the attacks of Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone on the Pope and supported the independence of the Sovereign Pontiff. He opposed the war in China, and the bombardment of ports in Japan, but supported the Northern States during the American Civil War. He voted against the New Zealand war, but supported the claims of the Australian colonies to complete the legislative independence of Downing Street." On his retirement from Parliament in 1867, he entered the Colonial service, and has been successively Governor of Labuan, the West African Settlements, the Bahamas, the Windward Islands, Hongkong, and the Mauritius, the last of which he has held since 1882. His Colonial policy was to raise the administration to the Imperial standard so as to bring all classes into line and obliterate as far as practicable the recollections of a time when class ascendancy dangerously restricted the number of those having confidence in the administration. In taking this course he counted on the steady support of Lord Beaconsfield and of other influential men in London—the fact of which his local enemies did not always sufficiently take account when caballing against him. The "charges and allegations" preferred by the miscontents against Sir John Pope Hennessy in the Mauritius were so circumstantial and urged with so much vehemence that Sir Hercules Robinson, who was sent to make inquiry, was misled and committed the mistake of suspending the Governor and reporting unfavourably against him to Government. When the facts were placed before the Colonial office by the aggrieved Governor he was promptly reinstated, and to the chagrin of his foes he was sent back to Mauritius to carry on the administration. This was his latest triumph in long series of struggles, of which it is to be hoped he will now in his leisure give to history in some nice chapters. Relieved from Colonial duties, possibly Sir John may re-enter Parliament and devote some attention to the Catholic University scheme which is now under consideration, and in which his counsel would be of great service to his political friends who are now in office.—*Bombay Gazette.*

FOOCHOW.

We note the arrival of M. Frandon at this port, who we understand, has been appointed Consul for France in place of M. de Lucy-Vogarac, leaving we believe for Japan.

The olive crop this season has turned out to be a bad one while that of oranges is not good, nor equal to last season. Both fruits are extensively exported to the North and the Straits.

Gamie, both aquatic and terrestrial, is said to be very scarce this season, and the native sportsmen, who reap a handsome income yearly from such birds, are grumbling bitterly at the scarcity.

We regret to have to report again a rise in the already too high price of rice, due, it is stated, to the fact that none is coming or expected from the North. Coupled with the bad Foochow crop, we fear there may be almost a famine.

Thanks to the public spirit of a few of our own and the Amoy community, the prospect of having an enjoyable winter Race Meeting is very good. The steamship *Hastings* brought to Griffins and the *Pershell*, and as far as can be judged at present, a lot, they are decidedly superior to those that have been sent down for the last two or three years. Regular work will probably begin next week and we hope soon to be able to give a good report of the jockeys. The course is that to be desired, and the weather seems settling into unusually enjoyable Autumn, so that we trust the knowing ones, who profess to have exactly the griffins they want, may not have any drawbacks.—*Etc.*

CHEFOO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 29th.

Until yesterday morning we have experienced weather during October this year just as warm and genial—with the exception of one or two

days—as it was in September. A great change, however, took place on the 28th, when a steady breeze suddenly turned into a violent squall from the north-west, and culminated in a heavy gale from the north which has reduced the temperature so much that, at length, fires have become a necessity, and the winter seems to have set in.

A previous gale, which blew during the afternoon and night of the 20th instant, left no traces of its temporary chilling effect on the atmosphere, but a very visible mark of its fury was perceived next morning, in the shape of a large junk blown ashore and stranded close to Lyell's Point near the rocks. This craft, apparently of three thousand pounds burthen, very nearly collided, when dragging her anchor, with H.M.S. *Merlin*, but as she missed that vessel of war the British Consul was saved the trouble of telegraphing to his government the words "Merlin annihilated."

The junk, like H.M.S. *Sultan*, has been raised. On the morning after her accident it appeared that she must become a total wreck; but fine weather favoured the Chinamen: they discharged her: then surrounded her with large empty cargo-boats: passed ropes and chains under her fore aft, and in every part where she was not resting on the bottom; and finally, making this neat trap at dead low water, they waited for the tide to rise. Their operations, which had only occupied four days, were successful, for when the tide came in the natives had the satisfaction of seeing the immense junk lifted by the buoyancy of the craft all round her; and she was soon placed again in safety in the harbour.

The steamer *Presto* touched the bar of the Newchwang river when crossing over it outwards on the 23rd of October, and arrived here next day leaking. Her cargo is being discharged for the surveyors to ascertain the damage, and then to see whether she can proceed on her voyage to Hongkong without danger, after re-shipping part of her freight.

The steamers detained here by the gale yesterday which are still in port are the *Kourou*, bound to Tientsin, and the *El Dorado*, *Taku* and *Kungkiang* bound to Shanghai.

The steamer *Kuangchi* has been for some time and still is engaged running regularly between Lai-chao-foo and Chefoo. She takes considerable numbers of native passengers from this port and return generally with a full cargo of straw-braid once every five days.

The emissaries of the two telegraph companies are still here, but when the Convention will be signed, and whether the Great Northern, Eastern Extension, and Chinese Companies are anywhere near closing matters is, at present, a question which I can only compromise by respectfully requesting that "an easier one" may be asked me.—*N. C. Daily News.*

PEKING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

October 23rd.

In the extracts from the *Shih-Pao* in the Chinese Times of October 5th, the new Hoppo Ching Ying, called there Kuang Ki, is said to have left the capital with his family and suite on the 29th September. The Hoppo and family have not yet started. They were to have left first on the 19th, when their departure was fixed for the 22nd and now it is put off a week later. It is not the highly lucrative post it once was. It is, however, still one of the three good posts in the Empire, the Tartar General-ship at Foochow and the Commissionership for the northern ports, if I mistake not, being the other two. They bring in large sums to the palace and its eunuchs. Twenty years ago the present Hoppo submitted to a rather important surgical operation; and ever since his gratitude to and appreciation for foreigners have been quite marked. He has ever since retained in his employ one of Dr. Dudgeon's assistants, who now proceeds south with him for the third, or fourth time.

In an article in a recent number of the Chinese Times on the latest authentic news respecting railway matters, written with evident acquaintance, there is some confusion regarding the transfer of the Viceroy Chang to the Hukung. It is said that the Viceroyship of the two Hu's becoming vacant just at the time when the Viceroy Chang's memorial was under consideration, he was transferred thither. H. E. Yu-ling to Moukden as Military Governor-General. The immediate cause of the transfer of the Viceroy Chang was undoubtedly his memorial; and it was at that time intended that he should simply change places with Yu-ling, the object being to have the powerful help of the Viceroy Chang in the construction of railways north of the Yangtze and so to be able to second the efforts of the Board of Admiralty. It was the resignation of H. E. Ching Yu that led to the transference of the Viceroy to Shengking instead of to Canton. This was merely nominal promotion for Yu-ling, but his determined opposition to rail-way necessitated the step. And all this was done by "the Central Government which cannot act" to quote the Chinese Times. The Viceroy Chang was placed in an awkward position by the adoption of his suggestion for the Hankow line; but his friend Huang-teh-fang has come to his rescue and rendered it impossible for he schemed to be carried out and only Chinese money employed. His memorial has received the Imperial assent, and hence the stop which is put for the present at least to rail-way construction. The Tungchow line may be said to be quite abandoned, although some believe that the influence of the Viceroy Li and his great wealth will compel its construction. The Hankow line although shelved is not quite in such a hopeless condition. I do not, however, expect it to succeed.

In its issue of 5th October the Chinese Times gives an extract from its Chinese issue of 1st October, in which it ventures to think that the object of Sheng Taotai's present visit to Tientsin has connection with the telegraphic extensions now being made through Kiang and Shensi. His twenty years' experience and knowledge of foreign affairs renders his counsel of the utmost value in the difficulties attending the initial stages of the Peking-Hankow line, and so he may have been induced to come forward and offer his assistance. I am told there are but few men of his ability, and therefore it is the duty of wisdom to avail itself of his services. With the willing co-operation of such men the contemplated enterprise will not be excessively difficult. Are we to believe that the real design of Sheng Taotai's visit to Tientsin is rather Peking was not perfectly well-known to the writer of this article?

The Scratch Races took place here on the 21st. They were postponed from the 9th owing to a bad event noted below. There were five races and Mr. Reid was the winner of them all.

Orders have been issued to survey and report on the ruins of the destroyed pavilion (?) of the Temple of Heaven. A memorial on the subject has been presented, stating the impossibility of reconstructing the building prior to the sacrifice next spring, and asking the Emperor to decide what step should be adopted. The chances are that an awning of silk similar to the one erected at the T'ien-ti gate will be adopted. The pavilion will be erected next year in all probability. Already inquiries are taking place regarding wood, and the iron wood from Borneo has been very favourably received.

The Viceroy Chang has asked permission to come to Peking before proceeding to his new Viceroyship. It is rather curious that this request has been made before H.E. has returned to his new post.

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THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—186 per cent. premium, nominal.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, buyers.

China Trade's Insurance Company—\$72 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 340 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$384 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$84 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—60 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macau Steamboat Co.—\$41 per share, buyers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—102 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis., buyers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$67 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$290 per share, buyers, \$217 for January.

Luron Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$67 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$107 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$89 per share.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$23 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 H.—25 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C.—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E.—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$16 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share.

Punjani and Sanghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$261 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Kai Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$95 per share, ex. New Issue, sellers.

Tonquin Coal Minin Co.—\$500 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—20 per cent. prem. sellers.

The East Horncow Planting Co., Limited—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Songer Royal Planting Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China Horncow Co., Ltd.—\$52 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$61 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$105 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, buyers.

Gro. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.

The Peal Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jelebu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$51 per share, buyers.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$21 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Marina, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/15

Bank Bills, on demand 3/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

... sight 3/2

ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 3/15

Bank Bills, on demand 3/2

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

On Demand 3/2

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7/2

Private, to draw! 7/1

OPIUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.

NEW MALWA, per picul \$570

(Allowance, Taels 32).

OLD MALWA, per picul \$580 to 600

(Allowance, Taels 32).

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per picul \$1471

NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$20

NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest \$160

OLD PATNA, (without choice) per picul \$175

OLD PATNA, touch (first choice) per chest \$535

OLD PATNA, touch (second choice) per chest \$530

OLD PATNA, (bottom) per chest \$545

NEW BEWARES, (without choice) per chest \$532

NEW BEWARES, (bottom) per chest \$545

NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$50

OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul \$500

OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul \$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kaiser-i-Hind*, with the outward English mail of the 1st ultmo, left Singapore on the 5th instant at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messengers Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Congo*, with the next French mail, left Saigon at noon on the 4th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 7th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Belle*, with the American mail of the 1st ultmo, leaves Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Yankee*, with mails, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 3rd instant, and is expected here on or about the 9th.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. Co.'s steamer *Messum*, left Port Darwin on the 31st ultmo, and is expected here on the 10th instant.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1889.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Augusta*, with Canadian mails, left Vancouver for Japan and Hongkong on the morning of the 2nd instant.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. R. steamer *Cassandra* left Ferrol (Spain) on the 10th ultimo for China.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Patricia*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the afternoon of the 29th ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant.

The "Ben" line steamer *Benedict*, left Singapore for this port on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 6th instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Nizam*, from Bombay, left Singapore, on the 10th ultimo, and is expected here on the 16th instant.

The D. R. steamer *Polynymia*, left Singapore at 3 p.m. on the 31st ultimo, and is due here on the 7th instant.

The "Union" line steamer *Dorset*, from London, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is expected here on the 7th.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ulysses*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 5th inst., and is due here on the 14th.

The "Glen" line steamer *Glenagle*, from London, left Singapore on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 10th instant.

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